Installing Samba 2.0.6

ITOS Edition
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Installing and Configuring Samba 2.0.6

This describes how we install and configure Samba on ITOS computers. These instructions apply to development and well as operational systems running either Solaris or FreeBSD.

Obtaining Samba

Get '`samba-2.0.6.tar.gz`' from a trusted site, such as '`www.samba.org`'.

Installing Samba

In the following, $DISTDIR is the directory containing the distribution tar files and $WORKDIR is the directory where you're gonna build Samba.

You must run the '`make install`' step, at least, as root.

```
# cd $WORKDIR
# tar zxpf $DISTDIR/samba-2.0.6.tar.gz
# cd samba-2.0.6/source
# ./configure --bindir=/usr/local/bin --localstatedir=/var/samba
        --libdir=/etc/samba --mandir=/usr/local/man
        --with-privatedir=/etc/samba/private
# make
# make install >install.log 2>&1
```

This puts all samba executables in /usr/local/bin and man pages in '`/usr/local/man`'. The configuration files go in '`/etc/samba`', with the password file in '`/etc/samba/private/passwd`'. Transient and output files go in '`/var/samba`'.

As root, create '`/etc/samba/private`', with mode 600. Add individual passwords with '`smbpasswd -a user`', where '`user`' is the user name for which you're adding the password. The program will prompt for the password just like the UNIX `passwd` program.

Configuring Samba

The following is a sample configuration file. It is very simple, and doesn't include anything about printers, or home directories.

```
# This is the main Samba configuration file. You should read the
# smb.conf(5) manual page in order to understand the options listed
# here. Samba has a huge number of configurable options (perhaps too
# many!) most of which are not shown in this example
#
# Any line which starts with a ; (semi-colon) or a # (hash)
# is a comment and is ignored. In this example we will use a #
# for commentry and a ; for parts of the config file that you
# may wish to enable
#
# NOTE: Whenever you modify this file you should run the command "testparm"
```

```
# to check that you have not many any basic syntactic errors.
#
#======================= Global Settings ===================================
[global]

   browseable = yes
   dead time = 30
   workgroup = itos_group
   server string = Samba Server
;  Change the following to our network address, ending in a dot.
   hosts allow = 123.456.
   security = user
   encrypt passwords = yes
;  Change this to our WINS server.
   wins server = wins.my.domain
   dns proxy = no
   follow symlinks = no
   wide links = no
   getwd cache = yes
   lm announce = yes
   local master = no
   map archive = no
   preserve case = yes
   syslog = 3
   debug level = 3


#============================ Share Definitions ==========================

; A simple example:
; "somename" is the name of the share you want to make available.

[somename]
   comment = Tell here something about what the directory contains
;  path to the actual directory you want to share.
   path = /export/somedir
;  List UNIX groups beginning with "@", and individual user names.
   valid users = @us,you
;  Change the following to "yes" to allow folks to write in the directory.
   writable = no
   create mask = 775
```

Starting Samba

Solaris 2.6/Solaris 7

To start Samba when a Solaris 2.6 or Solaris 7 computer boots you'll need one file with three names:

```
# cd /etc/init.d
/etc/init.d# cat > samba
#! /bin/sh
case "$1" in
'start')
    [ -x /usr/local/bin/smbd -a -f /etc/samba/smb.conf ] \
    && echo "starting smbd ..." \
    && /usr/local/bin/smbd
    ;;
'stop')
    [ -f /var/samba/locks/smbd.pid ] \
    && echo "kill smbd, pid `cat /var/samba/locks/smbd.pid`" \
    && kill -TERM `cat /var/samba/locks/smbd.pid`
    rm /var/samba/locks/smbd.pid
    ;;
'restart')
    [ -f /var/samba/locks/smbd.pid ] \
    && kill -HUP `cat /var/samba/locks/smbd.pid`
*)
    echo "Usage: $0 [ start | stop | restart ]"
    ;;
esac
exit 0
^D
/etc/init.d# ln samba ../rc3.d/S95samba
/etc/init.d# ln samba ../rc3.d/K95samba
```